

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1857.

[No. 1933.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FREIGHT WANTED

For Boston or any Northern Port,

For Schooner ELIZA,
JAMES WELDEN, Master,
800 barrels burthen. For terms
apply to
W. YEATON,
Ramsay's wharf.
June 9.

412 hhd. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbl. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
June 9.

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—
Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 25.

SPANISH HIDES,

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COF-
FEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, for schooner Fame, from St.
Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 23.

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
20 chests Young Hyson, and
2 boxes Hyson Sultan Tea, of a superior
quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on hand,
6 hhd. good Sugar,
10 hhd. Molasses of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for
family use.
March 27.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 hhd. do. do.
5 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
5 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. market Madeira Wine of a super-
ior quality
5 quarter casks do. do. 5 morquety
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
600 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.
It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property;
and the bills of lading legalized as above.
Lewis Deblois.
May 16.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
To such a one good wages will be given.—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.
March 17.

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by
Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax coun-
ty, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheel-
er, the payment of a certain sum of money
therein mentioned, I will offer at public auc-
tion, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June
next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the
said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the
following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on
the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.
All the Wheat of last crop which grew on
his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac
supposed 1500 bushels.
500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two
estates.
30 Horses and Mules, upon the two es-
tates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.
The sale will commence at ten o'clock in
the forenoon, and continue until all is sold
or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy
the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19.

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be
sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alex-
andria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue
of a decree of the honorable the United States
Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for
the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months
credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land,
lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the
lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater,
containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in
the county of Montgomery, on the waters of
Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the
Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of
Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960
acres.—Also,

One other Tract of Land, in
the county of Hampshire, in the state of Vir-
ginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and
by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482
acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by
the last will and testament of Robert Alexan-
der, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and
are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George
Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee, } Comrs.

May 26.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7.

Exuma Salt—afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUT-
LER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—
which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29.

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r.
Agness, at Lawraon and Fowle's wharf—and
for sale by

Lawraon and Fowle.

Said schooner will take a few hundred
barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immedi-
ate application is made.
May 19.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhd. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhd. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTONETTE, from St. Ja-
co de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscri-
bers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugar
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—
also Horses and Carts to work on the
public road between the poor house and Alex-
andria—Apply to

John Gadsby.

June 6.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, about 11
years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

June 3.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Cork

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Maec; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; fletant indigo; Geo-
gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine-gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19.

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOU-
SES, and other buildings at Boyd's
Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr.
John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had
the first of April. For further particulars ap-
ply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place,
Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or
the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21.

For N. York & Rhode-Island

The SCHOONER

H I R A M,

I. L. Valentin master.

At Irwin's wharf—For freight or
passage apply to the captain on board
or to
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
June 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

Will be sold at the Vendue-Store, on a credit
of four months,

Three half pipes, 5 quarter casks,
six years old London Particular Ma-
deira WINE, and two pipes old Te-
neriffe.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 10.

JUST LANDING,

From Charleston,

20 tierces fresh RICE, and five
bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the
first quality—and are for sale by
Mordecai Miller.

June 10.

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

20 or 30 likely young Negroes, or
Negroes in families,

For which a generous price will be given.
Apply to the subscribers at Hodgson's tavern,
Alexandria.

William Robins and Co.

June 10.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia Importation, and
of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyson Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
3 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 cns. queens and blue edged earthen
ware, particularly assorted for coun-
try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-
ness.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the 21st of May last,
a negro boy slave, named SOLOMON,
the property of Miss Nancy Morton, living in
Prince-William county, and hired of her until
the end of this year: he is about 14 years old,
of a black complexion, with a very wide mouth:
his clothes are unknown: The above reward
will be given to any person who will apprehend
and deliver him to Miss Nancy Morton, or to
the subscriber, living in Prince-William coun-
ty.

John M. Wilkinson.

June 10.

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE

SLOOP WILLIAM,

WM SPEAR, Master;

About 800 barrels burthen.

Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 7.

Freight Wanted

FOR THE

Sloop PATTY,

Captain WILLIAM BURNS; to

any eastern port; burden about
eight hundred barrels.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,

The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100
tons Plaister Paris. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

May 19.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth
Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of
the United States,
And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district
of Virginia.

Monday, May 25.

Mr. Edmund Randolph addressed the
court to the following effect:

Sir, it would have been impossible for
us, even had we received due notice of
this motion, to have availed ourselves of
the time that was allowed to us. That
would have been impossible, because the
enormity of the proposition itself would
have baffled all our consideration and all
our researches. Mark the course, sir,
which has been pursued towards my unfor-
tunate client. First he was brought here
under a military escort. Then that little
folio of depositions and affidavits was laid
before your honor. Then the charge of
treason; and then that little cork boat
which was destined to attend this great
ship on a foreign expedition? You heard
it all, sir, and what did you say? You
bound colonel Burr to bail, simply on the
charge of a misdemeanor, to appear here
at the opening of the court; but not con-
tented with this security, you superadded,
that he was not to leave the court until it
had discharged him. You opened the
door too for an ulterior prosecution; you
declared, that if the attorney for the U. S.
should obtain any additional evidence, the
judgment which you then rendered, would
not prevent his indicting col. B. on the
charge of treason.

Sir, thus stands the case, as it was un-
derstood by the whole universe. On Fri-
day we came here to meet the world; Fri-
day however passes away and nothing is
done. On Saturday, we came here again;
Saturday also passes away and nothing is
done. But on Sunday, sir, is broached
this new fangled doctrine, which now ex-
cites our astonishment. They demand
precedents, sir, for our conduct; and who
are they that require it? Why, sir, they
that take things out of the ordinary course
of the law. For thirty years, I never saw
such a proceeding: I have never read of
such a one in the English books; and yet
these gentlemen call upon us for prece-
dents.

If we were asked for our reasons, sir,
we should have enough to offer. And first
a judge in the federal court, sitting in the
capacity which your honor now fills, would
be in the same relation to the law as an
examining judge is in the state courts. But,
sir, whoever invited a single magistrate or
a state court to augment the bail of any in-
dividual in the situation of colonel Burr?
If a man be bound in a distant country to
answer to a misdemeanor, and another
crime was to be alleged against him, to be
predicated on the very same evidence, have
you, sir, ever known the trying court to
increase his bail? There never was such
an example, sir.

Mr. Bots' remark, sir, is not to be an-
swered. You are changing the constitu-
tional organ of justice. You are complet-
ly blotting out the functions of a grand ju-
ry. The witnesses will be all produced
before you; but no, improper as this pro-
ceeding will be, it is still less so than that
which they will actually pursue: none of
the U. S. witnesses will be brought before
you, but those whom they may think it po-
litis to introduce; and depend upon it,
that such testimony will be garbled for the
ears of this court, as may be expected to
bias their judgment. Well, sir, and what
will be the consequence? When the grand
jury are about to retire to their own cham-
ber, they will be told that you have de-
manded additional bail. Are you then, sir,
to be a pioneer of blood for the grand jury?
Is not this precedent outrageous, sir? The
boasted principle that no man is to be con-
demned but upon the verdict of 24 of his
peers, is gone. Throughout this town,
it will be universally reported that you
have solemnly declared A. Burr guilty of
high treason against the U. S. and some of
those to whom the rumor may extend may
hereafter be impeached on the petit jury.
And will they feel themselves altogether
unbiased by your judgment? Why, sir,
let it be declared at once, that the grand
jury is to be struck out as an intermediate
organ of justice.

Do not, I pray you, sir, let us suffer for
the delays and negligence of other people.
I cannot blame the United States attorney;
it is his business to obey the instructions
of the government; and if the witnesses

are not here, it is certainly no fault of his.
But surely there is time enough to travel
from New Orleans to this city in 17 days;
even with the gigantic "bulk" of general
Wilkinson himself.

Mr. Hay says, our tone is changed.—
And how, sir? We demand a trial now.
We demand a fair trial. But must we
not therefore protest against a measure,
which is calculated to defeat this object?
Certainly, sir. You are called upon to
prejudice the minds of the grand jury.—
But, sir, in this interesting case, where
liberty and life themselves are endangered,
I trust that some hard-mouthed precedents
will be found in opposition to this proce-
dure. We have come here to answer to
every charge which may be urged against
us: We come here to answer in a prece-
dented and constitutional manner. But
little did we expect that the court would
decide in the first instance, instead of the
grand jury; that the sentiments of the
grand jury were to be prejudicated by an
unconstitutional decision; and that the
court itself was to commit its opinion on
certain points, which would be regularly
brought before them for argument and for
decision at some of the ulterior stages of
the prosecution.

"Why, said Mr. Wirt, do you shrink?"
Sir, trace the course of the prosecution,
and see who it is that retires from the con-
test. On Friday the U. S. attorney was
not ready; on Saturday he was not ready;
and now indeed he will not probably be
ready before Monday next. Sir, who is
it that shrinks? And yet does the attorney
positively aver that he has evidence en-
ough.

We are charged sir with addressing the
multitude. Mr. Wirt says that he could
but would not imitate the example. But
neither he nor Mr. Hay have spared the
theme. Sir I will not deny the justice of
his eulogiums upon the administration;—
but permit me only to remark, that there
has been a certain conduct observed to-
wards col. B. which excites my deepest as-
tonishment. When I look at the first man
in the government, I behold an individual
whom I have long known, and whose pub-
lic services have commanded my admira-
tion. When I look at the second, sir, he
has my whole heart. But, sir, the en-
quiry which is now before us relates not so
much to the intention as to the effect. An
order has been given to treat col. B. as an
outlaw; and to burn him and his property.
And, sir, again, when the house of re-
presentatives demanded certain informa-
tion, as it was their right and their duty to
do, the president granted it; and would
to God, sir, that he had stopped here, as
an executive officer ought to have done.—
He proceeded, however, to say that col.
Burr was guilty of a crime; and conse-
quently to express an opinion, which was
calculated to operate judicially upon the
judges and the juries. Such was the sub-
stratum of all the censures which have been
heaped upon col. Burr.

Mr. R. proceeded to touch upon a sub-
ject, to which Mr. Hay had referred. Co-
lonel Burr was arrested in the Mississippi
territory. Was there no court there? Was
there no judge of integrity to try him? Ar-
rested too after he had been acquitted by a
grand jury!!! Well! He was transported
thence (with humanity it has been said)
dragged on by eight musqueteers who were
ready to shoot him at a moment's warning;
refused any appeal to the judicial authority;
denied even the melancholy satisfaction of
writing to his only child. Was all this hu-
manity? Dragged before this court, which
derives its only jurisdiction from a little
speck of land on the Ohio. Yes! Sir, but
for that little spot of an island, Virginia
would never have enjoyed this honor! What
is all this, sir, but oppressive and bitter
inhumanity? I trust, sir, from what
I have said; that no one will think with Mr.
Wirt, that I am shifting the question from
col. Burr to Mr. Jefferson. I should not
have made the observations which have
escaped me, but to show that my client
is justified by his situation in stating every
objection that he can, to the present mea-
sure.

Mr. R. observed that at least one disad-
vantage would result from this enquiry;
that it was not clear, as Mr. Hay had as-
serted, that the affidavit would be laid be-
fore the court only and not before the grand
and petit juries, for the grand jury would
soon be possessed of the substance of them;
and that it was next to impossible for them
to separate the impressions thus illegally
to be produced upon their minds from
the weight of the legal, *viva voce* testimo-
ny.

Mr. R. said, he did not understand Mr.
H's expressions about certain persons in
holes and corners: that if, however, he
meant spies, there none such; and that
although the government certainly had em-

ployed no spies, yet that it has excited so
much prejudice against colonel Burr as was
sufficient to make every man in the coun-
try desirous of contributing his full quota of
information against him. Mr. R. concluded
with remarking, that the present argu-
ment had perhaps been permitted to em-
brace too wide a field of discussion; and
that there were two great questions which
he should submit to the consideration of
the court: 1st. Whether there were any
precedents in favor of the present motion;
and 2d. Whether if a proposition like this,
and of such great importance, was adopted,
it would not yield a precedent, that would
expose every man in the country to oppres-
sion.

Mr. R. contended that this was a charge
which the judge had already decided on a
former examination; that it was not a sup-
plementary crime, but the old one; that
perhaps there might be some little affidavit
to splice out some defect in the former evi-
dence; but what would be the consequence
of this proceeding? Day after day, ano-
ther and another affidavit would be bro't
forth; facts, like polypi, are easily cut into
two or three pieces; and each of those ac-
toms is to require a new recognizance.—
For one affidavit there must be a bail of
1000 dollars; another affidavit another
1000 dollars; until the burden of bail is
so oppressive as to leave no other re-
source, but in the four walls of a pri-
son.

Mr. Hay observed, that he should simply
notice one remark of Mr. R's. That gentle-
man had used the expression of "Pioneer of
blood." But surely it would not have escaped
him, had he but for one moment seriously re-
flected upon the court whom he addressed,
upon the counsel he opposed or the govern-
ment. Satisfied of this, Mr. Hay said he should
pass the observation by, without further no-
tice.

Mr. Randolph stated that no similar case had
occurred in his 30 years practice. It was not
wonderful that such a case had not occurred.
Mr. H. here expatiated at some length upon
the difference between the state courts of Vir-
ginia and the federal court. He proceeded
then to observe, that the U. States was a most
extensive country, compared to the state of
Virginia; that a most material witness might
be 1500 miles from the court, before whom
he was to appear; and that he might be at the
same time at the head of an army; in all
which circumstances, the federal and the state
sovereignties were different. So that this
difference altogether defeated the application
of Mr. R's. experience, to this subject, even
if that experience had been admitted as a good
authority in the state courts. But even that
gentleman would admit, that had a similar
case occurred before the state courts, the ac-
cused would have been committed.

Mr. Randolph asserts, that this motion is
made to draw forth the opinion of the court,
and thus to prejudice the minds of the grand
jury. But Mr. R. has certainly forgotten,
that this intelligent and impartial jury is on
their oaths and their consciences; and surely
this court will not pay so little compliment to
their independence, as to admit, that its own
opinion will be sufficient to bias their judg-
ments; more particularly too when the point
before the court is so different from that be-
fore the jury. It is the business of the court
to commit; and of the jury to indict; and it
is certainly the privilege of the court to decide
upon written testimony, although that point
is not so perfectly established and settled, as
it relates to the grand jury. How the court
would decide upon this point, Mr. Hay said
he could not pretend to know.

There is another consideration which should
be weighed by the opposite council. The
grand jury is now already embodied. They
are ready to proceed with any business which
may be brought before them. But, my great
object, said Mr. H. is to prosecute Col. Burr
on the charge of treason. I make this decla-
ration, because I believe him to be guilty of
it. Let us suppose, however, that the grand
jury was to discharge Col. Burr from the mis-
demeanor; and then that I was to bring the
present motion before the court: what re-
source then would Mr. Randolph have? From
the present proceeding, however, Mr. Burr
would derive the advantage of an immediate
trial; whereas, according to the other mode
of proceeding, weeks and months might elapse
before he would be brought to trial. And cer-
tainly it is in every point of view more desira-
ble both for the government and himself to
terminate this business at once, than to im-
pose upon us the necessity of moving for an
adjourned trial.

Mr. Randolph says, "we are ready; we
were ready on Friday; we were ready on Sa-
turday, &c." Sir, there are two sorts of re-
adiness; one in point of fact, and one under
certain circumstances. Now these gentlemen
will scarcely persuade me that they could be
ready to resist the whole weight of evidence,
if it were ready to be laid before them: But
there is certainly no difficulty in believing,
that they are now ready to proceed to trial,
when the whole evidence and particularly ge-
neral Wilkinson's, is not present.

One more remark! Mr. Randolph has ex-
pressed a reverence for Mr. Jefferson, which
is not certainly derived from trifling consi-

derations. I will make but one remark, and
that gentleman will agree with me in o-
pinion; survey the many peopled globe
through all ages and nations, and you will not
find a man move anxiously bent on promot-
ing the liberty of the people. This was cer-
tainly the idea which Mr. Randolph intended
to convey.

Mr. R. next proceeded to Mr. Madison,
upon whom he has not hesitated to lavish the
most unreserved encomiums. Surely then, af-
ter this solemn declaration of the oldest coun-
sel for the prisoner, we shall hear no more
about persecution. Sir, it is a state of things
which it is impossible to reconcile with the a-
miable character ascribed to the two first of-
ficers in the government.

Mr. Wickham observed that he should offer
a few remarks on the supplementary argu-
ments of Mr. Hay; that in this case colonel
B's counsel had called—they had a right to
call—for the precedents—hat Mr. Randolph,
who had so ably represented this common-
wealth, as a criminal prosecutor for 30 years,
had never known a single one to justify this
motion; that however true it might be, that
the state of Virginia was now of smaller ex-
tent than the United States, yet that it was
then cut up into small judicial districts as the
United States at present are, and that the wit-
nesses in a criminal prosecution might have
been scattered over those districts, as they are
said to be in the present circumstances; that
Mr. Randolph, had represented not one of
those districts, but the whole, not only on
this side of the mountains, but beyond them;
and even the uncultivated region of Kentucky,
where the traveling was at that time liable to
so many difficulties, and from which it was ex-
tremely laborious to transport the witnesses
to this side of the mountain; that it was not
until Kentucky had been more thickly popu-
lated, that a particular court had been estab-
lished there. And what is the case in Eng-
land and her dependencies? Certainly that
England is not equally extensive with the United
States, but her subjects may at all events be
scattered over the world. Why then is there
no precedent in that country? Is it not pos-
sible that a man might happen to be as far
from the court of king's bench, as general
Wilkinson is from this court? And yet the
is no precedent to justify this motion.

What is the crime? Is it of so little im-
portance, that this court upon this produc-
tion of every little affidavit should consent
to hear new motions for commitment?
This crime is treason; it is a "levying of
war" against the United States. And where
is the proof of it? Where was col. Burr's
forces? Was his army like that of Bayes'
kept in disguise? Wilkinson's testimony
cannot establish this fact; for it is the opi-
nion of the chief justice that his affidavit
does not at all bear upon this subject, and
yet two months have since elapsed, and no
testimony has been collected. Wilkinson's
deposition contains an improbable, myste-
rious tale, about a key and cypher. Mr.
W. said that he would not at present ex-
pose this transaction; but does this mys-
terious tale constitute treason? "You, sir,
have already decided that there is no trea-
son in Wilkinson's deposition; but were
the man himself in court, what could he
establish further than his deposition con-
tains?"

Mr. Hay is satisfied that he has suffi-
cient evidence to convict col. Burr. No man
doubts his ability or his inclination to dis-
charge his duty. Why then does he not
lay his indictments before the jury? Be-
cause there happens to be a man in New
Orleans, and one perhaps in the East In-
dies; and therefore "to make assurance
doubly sure," he must wait for their ap-
pearance. And all this too, whilst the
gentleman most seriously protests against
oppression and delay. Though the gen-
tleman may not be conscious of such a sen-
timent, there must still be something like
it in his heart. But whatever may be the
motive, the result to ourselves is the same.
It produces delay, and all its consequent
oppressions. No court should sanction
this proceeding. This case is like that of
a man whose cause stands for trial.—
When subpoenas after subpoenas have been
issued; when sums after sums have been
expended; he moves for a continuation of
his suit. At the very same time he is
sists upon the sufficiency of his evidence.
Surely the court would rule him to trial.

Why is not the attorney for the U. S.
ready for trial? He has indeed made a
consumption of time to show that Wilkin-
son could not have been here before this
period; and he has besides introduced an
affidavit to show that an express was on his
way to Orleans to give him an early sum-
mons. There is, however, nothing in
proof that the drawer of this affidavit
was not imposed on by this express; or
that the express himself was not mistaken
as to the contents of his dispatches. And
how stands the computation as to time?
The post goes from Washington to New
Orleans in 17 days. Mr. Rodney left this
city in the last of March. The express
must therefore have reached New Orleans
about the 20th of April; and yet where is

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Wilkinson? Though the Mississippi runs
down to New Orleans, and opposes a
strong current to those who ascend it, yet
it is surely a reasonable proposition that
on land it requires no longer time to come
than to go, and yet gain. Wilkinson is not
here!

Mr. Hay says it is of no consequence
whether the grand jury is present or not.
But is this consonant with the sound prin
ciples of law? Is it constitutional, sir,
where there is a particular body set apart
for the investigation of facts, for the court
to step in and rudely take this power from
them? He says that perhaps he shall not
send up his bills before the present grand
jury. But I trust in God, sir, that this
determination will be overruled by the
court; and that if this prosecution is ever
to be closed, we may see the curtain drop
upon it now and forever! If, sir, the pro
secution obtains a postponement of this
trial and for want of evidence on their
part, we might properly contend that col.
Burr, if bound to bail at all, should be
held in a smaller recognizance than at pre
sent. But we shall waive the right. It is
not our wish to discharge the grand jury,
but to set the question at rest forever.

We have said that we were ready for
trial. We are so, sir, in fact as well as
in the abstract. The prosecutors say that
we do not believe them to be ready. But
how the gentleman can suppose that we
mean to pay so poor a compliment to their
veracity, as to believe that he acts upon his
own facts as if he himself did not believe
them to be true?

The gentleman, sir, has warmly eulo
gized the present administration. As a
private citizen, sir, no man has less to say
with the politics of this country than my
self. That gentleman has drawn a pic
ture of our national prosperity; and I am
happy to hope that it is true to the life in
every thing, one feature only excepted.
What, however, will he say of the perse
cution of my client? Sir, let that gentle
man draw the most animated pictures of
our happiness which his imagination can
supply; let them be howsoever cheering
or howsoever just, it will be but little al
leviation to the wounds of my persecuted
client, that he is the only man in the na
tion whose rights are not secure from vi
olation.

Mr. Burr then rose and addressed the
court to the following effect:

I am not, I hope, sir, wasting the time
of the court upon the present occasion.
The motion proposed is admitted on all
hands to be important; and it is certainly
a new one. Perhaps it was to have been
expected that on a point so novel, some
precedent would have been produced; but
in this expectation we have been disappoint
ed. Its novelty will, however, be pro
ductive of another effect. It will still
better qualify it for making another small
feature in a picture of oppression and griev
ances, which have never been paralleled in
the records of criminal law.

The case is this:—no man denies the au
thority of the court to commit for a crime,
but no commitment ought to be made ex
cept on probable cause. This authority is
necessary, because policy requires that
there should be some power to bind an ac
cused individual for his personal appear
ance, until there shall have been sufficient
time to obtain witnesses for his trial. But
this power ought to be controuled as much
as possible.

The question in the present case is whe
ther there is probable cause of guilt; and
whether time ought to be allowed to collect
testimony against me. This time ought
generally to be limited; but there is no
precise standard on the subject; and much
is of course left to the sound discretion of
the court. Two months ago, however, you
declared that there had been time enough
to collect the evidence necessary to com
mit on probable cause; and surely if this
argument was good then, it is still better
now.

As soon as a prosecutor has notice of a
crime, he generally looks out for witnesses.
It is his object to obtain probable cause for
committing the accused. Five months a
go a high authority declared that there was
a crime, that I was at the head of it; and
it mentioned the very place too where the
crime was in a state of preparation. The
principal witness against me is said to be
Mr. Wilkinson. Now from what period
is the time to be computed? If from the
time I was suspected, five months; if from
the time I was seized, three months; or is
it only to be computed from the time I was
committed? So that it is near 40 days since
the notice must have arrived at New Or
leans. But a vessel navigates the coast
from New Orleans to Norfolk, in three
weeks. I contend, however, that witness
ought to be procured from the very time

when the crimes are said to be committed.
There is then no apology for the delay of
the prosecution, as far as it respects the
only person for whom an apology is attempt
ed to be made.

There are other serious objections to my
situation. Must I be ready to proceed to
trial? True, sir, but then it must be in their
own way. Are we then on equal terms
here? Certainly not.

And again as to affidavits. The U. S.
can have compulsory process to obtain
them; but I have no such advantage. An
ex parte evidence then is brought before this
court on a motion for commitment. The
evidence on one side only is exhibited, but
if I had mine also to adduce, it would prob
ably contradict and counteract the evi
dence of the U. S. Well, sir, and these
affidavits are put into the newspapers; and
they fall into the hands of the grand jury.
I have no such means as these, sir, and
where then is the equality between the go
vernment and myself?

The opinion of the court too is to be
committed against me. Is this no evil?

A sufficient answer, sir, has been given
to the argument about my delay; and its
disadvantages to myself have been ably de
veloped. But my counsel have been charg
ed with declamation against the govern
ment of the U. S. I certainly, sir, shall
not be charged with declamation. But
surely it is an established principle, sir,
that no government is so high as to be be
yond the reach of criticism. And it is more
particularly laid down, that this vigilance
is more peculiarly necessary, when a go
vernment institutes a prosecution, and one
reason is, on account of the vast disprop
ortion of means which exists between it
and the accused. But if ever there was a
case which justified this vigilance, it is cer
tainly the present one, when the govern
ment has displayed such uncommon activ
ity. If then this government has been so
peculiarly active against me, it is not im
proper to make the assertion here, for the
purpose of increasing the circumspection
of the court.

Mr. Burr observed that he meant by
persecution the harassing of any individ
ual contrary to the forms of law, and that
his case unfortunately presented many in
stances of this description. He would mere
ly state a few of them. He said that his
friends had been every where seized by
military authority; a practice truly con
sistent with European despotism. He
said that persons had been dragged by
compulsory process before particular tri
bunals, and compelled to give testimony
against him. His papers too had been
seized. And yet in England where we say
they know nothing of liberty, a gentleman
who had been seized and detained two
hours in a back parlor, had obtained da
mages to the amount of one thousand
guineas. He said that on order had been
issued to kill him as he was descending
the Mississippi and seize his property. And
yet they could only have killed his per
son, if he had been formally condemna
deemed for treason. He said that even
post offices had been broken open, and
robbed of his papers: that in the Mississ
ippi territory, even an indictment was a
bout to be laid against the post master;—
that he had always taken his for felony,
but that nothing seemed too extravagant to
be forgiven by the amiable morality of this
government. Mr. Burr said there seem
ed to be something mingled in these pro
ceedings, which certainly manifested a
more than usual inclination to attain the
ends of justice. As far as related to him
self perhaps these things were of no ac
count; but what then was to be said of
those and other measures, such as the sus
pension of the habeas corpus act, which
concerned the whole nation? If in the is
land of Great Britain, such a measure was
calculated to produce so much disturbance,
what kind of sensation ought it to produce
in this country?

Our president said Mr. Burr is a lawyer
and a great one too. He certainly ought
to know what it is that constitutes a war.
Six months ago he proclaimed that there
was a civil war, and yet for six months he
has been hunting for it, and still cannot
find one spot where it existed. There was
to be sure a most terrible war in the news
papers, but no where else. When I ap
peared before the grand jury in Kentucky,
they had no charge to bring against me;
and I was consequently dismissed. When
I appeared for a second time before a
grand jury of the Mississippi territory
there was nothing to appear against me;
and he judge even told me that I was
not to be charged with anything for the
United States, that if he did not send
up his bill before the grand jury he him
self would proceed to name as many of the
witnesses as he could, and bring it before
the court. Still there was no proof of
war. At length however the Spaniards

invaded our territory, and yet there was
no war. But sir if there was a war, cer
tainly no man cannot pretend to say that
the government is able to find out. The
scene to which they have now hunted it,
is only 300 miles distant; and still there
is no evidence to prove this war.

Mr. Burr requested the court to consi
der the consequences which would now re
sult from a commitment for treason; that
if he were bound now, the law of Virginia
declared that he should so remain till the
next term; that this delay was the very in
convenience he would wish to avoid; and
that he presumed he was to remain in pri
son six months, until they could find out
this war.

[Debate to be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Our correspondent at the Lazaretto,
under date of yesterday noon, writes us
as follows: "Last night arrived, schooner
Jefferson, capt. Goff, 24 days from King
ston, Jam. Sailed in company with the
English fleet, also the ship Eliza, Parker,
for Philadelphia. Captain G. left at King
ston the brig Eliza, for Havana in a few
days. Came passenger, captain Jones, of
the ship Pilgrim, taken coming from St.
Bartholomew to St. Domingo."

A letter received from London, per the
Young Factor, dated in April, says, "Bo
naparte has sent an ambassador to St.
Petersburg, with very liberal offers if that
court will withdraw from its allies. The
Russian minister has left this court, not
well pleased with the scantiness of our sub
sidies."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

In Ferguson's packet arrived at Norfolk on
Friday last, from Baltimore, came passenger
Mr. PURVIANCE. He is the bearer of dis
patches to our ministers in London, and goes
in the United States sloop of war Wasp, capt.
Smith, which was to sail on Saturday last, for
England.

Capt. Pratt, who arrived at New-York on
Friday last in 79 days from Naples, states,
that wheat sold there at only 50 cents per bush
el.

A gentleman who came passenger in the
Amelia from London, arrived at Boston, as
sures us, that the conduct of Mr. Munroe,
has been highly approved of by the mercan
tile interest of that city—and that a public
and very splendid dinner was to be given him
by the merchants, as a mark of respect for his
vigilant exertions in endeavoring to restore a
friendly intercourse between that country and
the United States.

By captain Hunt of the ship Minerva, from
New Orleans we learn that general Wilkin
son continued at that place the 4th May, and
it was understood did not mean to come on to
the United States!!! General Claiborne has
taken his passage in the ship Comet for Balti
more, to sail in a few days.

(Phil. Inf.)

It is currently reported, that Perez Morton,
esq. speaker of the house of representatives of
the state of Massachusetts, is appointed go
vernor of the Michigan territory, and govern
or of Hull to be secretary at war.

(Bost. Cent.)

A letter from an officer on board a British
man of war, off Cadiz, dated March 31, says,
"Capt. Hallowell, of the Tigre, has sailed
from Sicily with 5000 troops for the Levant,
under the command of colonel Fazer. It is
supposed they are to take possession of Alex
andria."

The following is an extract of a letter from a
British officer, at Monte Viedo, dated Fe
bruary 7.

"We are at length in possession of this
place; the only fortified one in this country.
It would have fallen an easy conquest had not
some French adventurers Mordelli their chief,
stirred the country against us. Mordelli and
most of his companions were killed in the as
sault, and the natives flock in numbers, re
turning to their homes and occupations. If
we can but reconcile the country to our go
vernment, hundreds from Britain and Ireland
would emigrate. This is the finest climate
imaginable."

On Wednesday the 3d inst. the Hope
well, captain R-a, arrived at Salem from
Hamburg, which place she left on the 17th
of April. The last news received there
respecting the war was similar to what we
have had here. Massena had made a
movement which it was expected would im
mediately bring on another general battle.
As to peace, though there had all winter
been some talk of it, yet it was an event
that in Hamburg was not expected soon to
take place.

With respect to the events of the war
which had taken place between the French
and Russians, it was difficult to judge of
the truth from the Hanburgh papers, as
they are issued under the inspection of a
French intendant. Of public and official
statements there is generally a distrust,
from the supposed policy of each party to
conceal its own disasters, and exaggerate
those of its enemy; private information is
therefore often more relied on. From per
sons who had been at the theatre of war,
and from the communications of the French
officers themselves, it was well known, that
though the French had maintained their
military reputation in all the battles they had
fought, yet that Bonaparte had at length
met with an enemy that required the full
exercise of all his genius and energy, and
had received such a check as he had never
before experienced. Persons who had
seen both the French and Russian armies,
allowed that the former were vastly superi
or to the latter in military science and ex
perience; but yet Bonaparte had manag
ed his means with such skill and judgment
as greatly to harass & straiten the French,
and to make them suffer severely from the
rigors of the climate and the want of pro
visions, as well as from his arms.

The greatest exertions were making on
both sides to repair their losses by re
cruits. Vast numbers were pouring into
the French grand army, from all parts of
Germany, as well as from France, thou
sands of wretched creatures being obliged
to enlist, to go to war; and even many of
the Prussian prisoners had entered among
the recruits. The shock from the next
meeting of the two armies was expected
to be even more terrible than that of the for
mer.

It seems the good government of Ben
ningsen had not preserved him from the
jealousy of the other officers of the Rus
sian army, who think themselves dishonor
ed by having a foreigner placed over them.
The emperor Alexander had arrived at
Revel, on his way to the army, with a
view probably of composing the difficul
ties.

There are now no French troops in
Hamburg; the place is garrisoned by the
Dutch; the river is blockaded by the Bri
tish, and its trade has ceased.

[Salem Gaz.]

Port of Alexandria.

CLEARED,

Sloop-Henry, Blk, Providence,

by the Master

GASPARD LIONI.

FROM THE PRESS,

At his stay in town will be but short, has opened
at ISAAC ROBBINS and Co's store, and
offers for sale,

TEN pieces coarse Linens
Ten do. White Rolls
Twelve do. Batonnias
Six do. Bed-Ticking
Four do. Cotton Muslin
Half dozen Silk Umbrellas
One box containing 50 wt. Half Powder
One hoghead soft-shelled Almonds
One barrel English Walnuts
Two cases Figs
Twenty boxes M. Raisins
Two cases Gruyere Cheese
Three do. Vermicelli
Two do. Martinique Cordials
Four quarter chests Young Hyson Tea
Two cases Old Haut Brion Claret.

June 11.

d/w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.

John G. Ladd.

June 11

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One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Norfolk Packet,
Montezuma, a mulatto boy named John
Bell. The above reward will be paid on de
livering him to me in Norfolk—but no other
ges.

Job Palmer.

June 11

co3t

NOW LANDING

From the schooner Hiram, captain Valentine,
from Charleston,

44 bales Prime Cotton,
25 tierces Fresh Rice.

FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

June 10.

d/c 103t

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Warton* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "Stump-Hill," and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 29.

Stawds

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 39 feet 1 3/4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of \$1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 146; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28 feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20.

[22]

Stawds

The U. States—Libellants,

against
The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging,
Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—
Respondents.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, C. C.

May 15.

cots

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, v. m. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, hereby gives Notice, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

May 15.

cots

R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few copies of *Memoirs of the Life of Marmontel*, in two volumes, 12 mo. Price two dollars bound and lettered.

Geographical Compilations, two volumes. Price two dollars fifty cents.

Tucker's Universal History for schools.

R. GRAY has on hand,
A good stock of Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Spelling-Books, Bibles, Testaments, Slates and Slate Pencils, Playing and Blank Cards, Ink-Powder, &c. &c. which he will sell low for cash.

May 12.

ccolm

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

cc

JUST RECEIVED,

80 chests, boxes and cannisters of fresh TEAS, carefully selected,
20 hds. Muscovado SUGARS,
10 hds. MOLASSES,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, as usual.

For Sale by

Roberts & Griffith.

June 1

law Jw

A Brewery Establishment

FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit the brewing business, I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive BREWERY which I now occupy. There is an established business, 1500 barrels having been sold in one season, 2000 might be made—all the working utensils complete, with malt house, kiln, mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt. Also a line of wharf extending along the Potomac 150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or to receive flour by water—this may be treated for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements of stone and brick, at the end of the lease, of which there are ten years unexpired from the 7th September next. One third of the purchase money will be required—for the remainder a liberal credit will be given on sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

Thomas Cruise.

May 27.

Stawlm

If not sold at private sale by the first of August, it will on that day be sold by public auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to

RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28

cc

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one.—He is remarkable for his honesty, and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

May 8.

cc

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a LUMBER YARD, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6.

ccolm

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond Court-House, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of *George*. He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, esq. Mount Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness. He took with him, a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in the state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.)

May 23. (J. L.)

ccolm

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the county of Alexandria, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *WILLIAM CRAIK*, late of the said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1807.

Edmund I. Lee, Exr.

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to make speedy settlement.

May 11.

2aw4w

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14.

2aw

To Parents, Guardians and Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVORS

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and fashioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one Introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Penning. The superfluity has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraced to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinged with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson, or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where fancy was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only required a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed. Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book for gently conducting the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, &c. it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1802.

Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphan's court for the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the personal estate of *Hugh West*, deceased, late of the said county—this is to request all persons who have claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, legally proven, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next, and all who are indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Ann West, Adm'x.

June 1

2aw4w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named *Tabb*; she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. Twenty Dollars will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24.

[23]

2aw

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA.

Vol. 3d. Part 1st and 2d.

AND

Vol. 4th. Part 1st.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

Robert Gray.

May 27.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities;

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong.

TEAS,
particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port.

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floating indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country-made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the truck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and choose for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5.

d5m



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship *Leonidas* from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow

Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.